

AMERICAN TOPICS

Buchanan Expanding

s White House Turf

Mr. J. Buchanan, a spokesman for Presidents Gerald M. Ford and Gerald Ford, is enlarging his docket after returning last month to the White House as director of communications. The Washington Post says he will take the office of public liaison in its director, Faith Ryan, in the office next month after touring as ambassador to Switzerland.

The Post says Mr. Buchanan,

adding the liaison office to his functions, prevailed over Ward J. Collins, a White House political assistant. It says

Buchanan also stands a chance of taking over the town press operation from Michael K. Deaver, President Ronald Reagan's deputy chief of staff, leaves to join a public relations company in

Mr. Buchanan, 46, during his days away from the White House, wrote a syndicated column in what The Post calls "de-to-prisoners prose." It has been speculated that his informal style has put him into Mr. Reagan's orbit — touting tax-minimized agreements to "make my day," for example, or comparing the Nicaraguan rebels to the Founding Fathers.

Well, no, says one old Wash-

ington hand. "More likely is

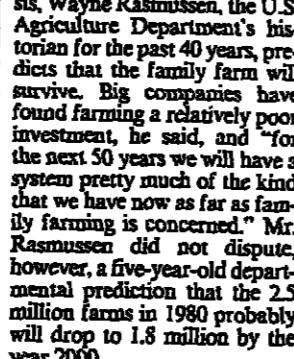
it Reagan, with the election

of the day, hired a specia-

list who would write the message Reagan wanted to say."

Robot Takes

Harry Allen, 34, a worker at a Ford plant in Michigan in July, was according to U.S. government and the auto industry Association of America, "the first documented case of a robot-related death in the United States." A similar death at a Ford plant in Michigan in 1979 was attributed to automated machinery. The robotics association says a robot can be programmed to do many jobs, an automated machine cannot do one basic function.



Patrick J. Buchanan

Exciting Alternative To Kiddie TV Found

A Brooklyn kindergarten teacher named Edith Newman, in a letter to The New York Times, has taken issue with proposals to expand children's television programs to include art, science and drama.

She writes, "Our society's children, passively glued to the television screen, already lose out on something far more precious than 'low-cost supplemental education'; they have little opportunity to develop their own creative, exploratory power."

"Parents and educators," she continues, "should be encouraged to turn off the television, providing instead a basic toy, like a large set of plain wooden building blocks, plus small human and animal figures. With such a toy, children can learn to master their environment in a deeply satisfying, intellectually active manner. This authentic, first-hand, confidence-building experience is called play."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

S. Rights Panel Rejects 'Comparable Worth' Pay

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new report from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights rejects the proposition that men and women should receive the same pay for performing equivalent jobs of "comparable worth."

The 232-page study called the concept of comparable worth "profoundly and irreversibly flawed," as a policy of comparable worth requires employers to assess the intrinsic value of different jobs by measuring such factors as the knowledge and effort required of employees, their degree of responsibility and their working conditions.

The Civil Rights Commission said such evaluations were "inherently subjective" and "cannot take into account the existence of sex-based discrimination." It said there was no "legally certain" way of putting the value of two jobs, however, it said the disparity between men and women was part, a result of factors other than discrimination. These factors, it said, include differences in experience; the "educational levels of women who anticipate childbearing and child-rearing roles in the family"; the fact that women tend to work in lower-paying jobs.

But, it said, a policy of comparable worth would require "a radical reordering of our economic system."

The report is being sent this week to the eight members of the commission, who will vote on the findings and recommendations at their meeting April 11. The report is consistent with the views expressed by a majority of commissioners, including the chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

Philip L. Sparks, a spokesman for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, sharply criticized the report.

"This is a reversal of a longstanding policy to put the federal government on the side of employees in pay discrimination cases," he said.

Assembly Removes 5 Justices; Honduran Leader Calls Alert

The Associated Press

HONDOURAS — Legislators installed five new Supreme Court justices Friday over objections of President Roberto Suárez. He called the action a "technical coup" and placed armed forces on alert.

Mr. Suárez had said he would permit the installation of the elected illegally in open violence of the constitution.

There was no show of force or violence when the justices were seated at the National Assembly.

A 15-hour session that ended Friday, the 82-member legislature voted to remove the justices alleged corruption. After the session, Mr. Suárez said on television that the situation amounts to "the constitutional order and a technical coup."

A military spokesman said the forces commander, General López Reyes, "has instructed units to be maintained on and has reconvened troops throughout the country."

Republicans Would Freeze Arms Budget, Poll Finds

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have indicated in a survey that they would vote to freeze military spending and Social Security benefits as part of a comprehensive U.S. budget freeze for next year.

The results of the survey, conducted by the House Republican leadership and reflecting the views of about two-thirds of House Republicans, could strengthen the hand of Senate Republicans as they try to negotiate a budget agreement with the White House.

Senate negotiators met Thursday with David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and were to meet Friday with White House officials in an apparent escalation of efforts to reach agreement on deficit reductions. Negotiators said progress was being made.

Senate Republican leaders are pushing for a compromise with the White House but have indicated that they may move on their own if an agreement appears impossible.

Results of the survey of House Republicans, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, showed a consensus for an across-the-board freeze with additional domestic program cuts, generally in line with those proposed by the Senate budget panel.

More preferred this approach to Mr. Reagan's proposal for a freeze in overall spending with differing cuts in specific programs.

Of all domestic spending cuts listed as options, only Mr. Reagan's proposal for a 5-percent cut for federal workers failed to gain support from a majority of House Republicans. It was opposed by 53 percent. The proposal also was rejected by the Senate panel.

A summary of the results indicated that 62 percent of House Republicans favored a freeze on Social Security benefits as part of a comprehensive freeze.

Three in four of House Republicans responding said they favored a freeze in military spending authority as part of a comprehensive budget freeze. The figure dropped to 61 percent for anything approaching a military spending freeze without comparable domestic cuts.

■ Reagan Seeks Policy Shift

President Ronald Reagan, proclaiming the "age of the entrepreneur," said Thursday that his administration sought a radical shift in government policy marked by tax simplification and reduced government spending. The New York Times reported from New York.

"We have lived through the age of big industry and the age of the giant corporation, but I believe that this is the age of the entrepreneur, the age of the individual," Mr. Reagan told students on the St. John's University campus in Queens, New York. He also visited the New York Stock Exchange.

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Nagy, whom the Russians executed.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Lost White Tribe

Television coverage of South Africa's agony has made the principal actors, white, black and brown, comprehensible. It has underlined the message of prior press reports: the bafflement of a lost white tribe that cannot understand why Americans are so aroused. South Africa's leaders deserve a hearing, and an answer.

Look at our country, pleads the Afrikaners' president, P.W. Botha. It has problems, but a prosperous white minority has spread economic benefits to 21 million blacks, the healthiest and best paid in all Africa. Why kill this goose?

Racial injustice exists, he concedes. "Urban" blacks deserve some political rights, and further "reforms" are needed in the apartheid system that treats the majority of blacks as citizens not of South Africa but of tribal homelands. Just give us time, he asks.

Yet Mr. Botha's nationalist regime cannot say how much time because it does not say and probably no longer knows where it is going. It deals politically only with blacks who accept the apartheid framework or will not press too vigorously against it. It deals no less harshly than it did a generation ago with blacks who ask to be consulted before their fate is decided. It muzzles them. It bans them. It shoots them.

Mr. Botha grieves for the victims, vows to uphold law and order and blames radicals for provoking bloodshed. But that will no longer do, precisely because South Africa's black majority is better fed and increasingly better led. It is learning that its labor is vital to the whites' vaunted prosperity and that every promise of reforms reeks of paternalism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Geneva + MX = ?

The choice before the House of Representatives in considering the MX missile was posed in terms that many congressmen wished to revise or escape. But they could not avoid the terms — up or down, no conditions attached — and they made a close but sound decision in boosting the second batch of 21 MX missiles over their fourth and last parliamentary hurdle of this session. Cut now to Geneva.

There is widespread agreement that on its merits the MX would have crashed. Its fate was bound to pivot on the perceived probable effect of approval or rejection on the recently resumed arms control talks in Geneva. The Reagan administration acknowledged as much by bringing back the chief of its Geneva negotiating team for eleventh-hour lobbying, while the secretary of defense toured in Europe.

The issue admitted of different and equally conscientious answers, and certainly it became extremely politicized. For a swing bloc of legislators, most of them Democrats, the administration's insistence on needing MX to strengthen the president's Geneva hand, or at least prevent the weakening of his hand, added a painful extra burden. This group favors the idea of effective arms control as a tool of security but harbors strong misgivings about

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Méjico Sí, Argentina No

Mexico gets consistent and steadfast support from the International Monetary Fund. Argentina does not. Mexico has just reached agreement with the IMF on the next stage of economic adjustment to manage its foreign debts. But IMF loans have now ceased to flow to Argentina until at least the middle of the year, when resumption will be contingent on better progress by the government in bringing the country's accounts into balance.

Mexico has put itself through a time of severe austerity that is beginning to produce hopeful results. The country is moving back toward normal financial relations with the rest of the world, and the economy is beginning to grow vigorously again. But Argentina has never quite come to terms with the need to bring its accounts into better balance. One reliable indicator of the slippage is its annual inflation rate, now around 800 percent and rising.

The difference between the performance of the two countries has less to do with technical economics than with their politics. Mexico is under a strong and self-confident government. Argentina is led by a promising but sometimes

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Papandreou vs. Enlargement

The admission of Spain and Portugal is necessary to fulfill the political purpose of the Community, which is the stability of Europe. The difficulty has been the threat of Andreas Papandreou's government to block enlargement unless he gets special funding for Greece's Mediterranean agricultural products. The best way to avoid a threat of blackmail is to give advance notice that it will not be paid.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Asquith Attacks Lords' Power
LONDON — In a crowded House of Commons, the Prime Minister introduced [on March 29] the Government's veto scheme with regard to the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith proposed "that this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the relations between the two houses of Parliament and the extent of the duration of Parliament... We should have, and should continue to have, in this country two legislative Chambers. We desire to see maintained in all its integrity the predominance of this House in legislation, while the House of Lords can exercise the useful functions of consultation and revision and of delay consistent with the predominance of the House of Commons."

—The Times (London).

1935: Berlin Admits Holding Jacob
BERLIN — The German government officially admitted [on March 29] that Berthold Jacob, the Jewish journalist of Strasbourg alleged by the Swiss government to have been kidnapped over the Swiss frontier near Basel, has been arrested by German authorities and is being held in Berlin for trial for military espionage. This is the first admission of Jacob's arrest by the German secret police, although the capture was effected three weeks ago. The communiqué states that Jacob, whose real name is claimed to be Solomon, was arrested while attempting to cross into German territory with a false passport. The Basel police, however, claim that Jacob was kidnapped by men in a motorcar as part of a six-month plot.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Editor: Walter N. Thayer. Managing Dir.: Robin MacKinnon. 63 Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. U.S. subscription: \$254 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Reagan Gets His America Moving Again

By Saul Friedman

This is the first of two articles.

NEW YORK — The least complicated explanation for Ronald Reagan's continued mastery of Congress and his opponents comes from a veteran and senior federal civil servant who wishes to remain anonymous. He offers it not to disparage the president but in grudging admiration of his ability to take and hold the offensive as few presidents have done for so long.

Call it a "one arm, two arm" approach: The president lets it be known that he intends to ask for both your arms. The demands are leaked. Budget Director David Stockman, without confirming the leaks, sees no reason why government should subsidize both arms. White House spokesmen play coy.

Liberals and moderates are appalled. Interest groups mobilize. Conservatives rally to the president's Arms Reform Plan.

The White House agrees to negotiate. And in the end, when Mr. Reagan decides that he will take only one arm, opponents sigh with relief and hail the compromise as a victory for moderation.

Alan J. Abramson, who helped to prepare a study of the president's governing techniques for "The Reagan Record," an Urban Institute report, said that the "most difficult question we wrestled with and were not able to resolve" was whether the president has succeeded through compromise. (The Urban Institute is a bipartisan organization that includes Reagan conservatives, liberals, educators, corporate heads and former cabinet officials.)

"You could say he compromises in the end, but it often takes him a very long time," said Mr. Abramson, "and it may be more sensible to say that by asking for a great deal and waiting, he gets much more than anyone expected him to get."

Once again this year Mr. Reagan has sent a budget to Congress calling for draconian cuts in domestic programs and for higher military spending. Democrats (and a few Republicans) are reciting at the domestic cuts. Republicans (and many Democrats) are mortified by the size of the deficits. Both sides have solemnly pronounced the plan "dead on arrival" and declared that they will write their own budget.

As a practical matter, it will take some time at Geneva for President Reagan to learn whether his MX victory was worth the tremendous struggle he waged to win it, and for those who supported him to learn whether they were wise to do so. We think nonetheless, that a conscientious Congress could not possibly have cut off the president in these early Geneva, early-Gorbachev circumstances.

There is a residual doubt about Mr. Reagan's approach to arms control — and a great deal more than residual doubt about the Kremlin's. But there is also a residual awareness that the position of strength Mr. Reagan has built (with help from his predecessors and, in the MX vote, from some of his political rivals) and the image of strength he has fashioned for himself give the United States every chance to make its case to Americans. It needs no listeners.

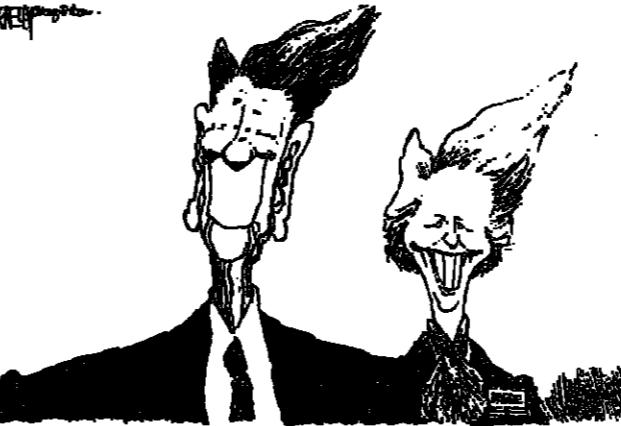
—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

popularity remains high despite a policy failure in Lebanon and the loss of nearly 300 American lives.

The peace movement seems to be in a remission based on the hopes for the Geneva arms talks. U.S. and El Salvador continues. The president frankly acknowledges his intention to remove the Sandinist government in Nicaragua; one way less government and more individual enterprise and his efforts to translate this vision into a new agenda for the nation have been both distinctive and controversial. Not since 1932 has there been such a redirection of public purposes.

Thomas Mann, executive director of the American Political Science Association, has said: "What Reagan demonstrated is that under the right conditions ... you can make America get moving again."

The experts argue whether Mr. Reagan has really moved the nation away from the Roosevelt New Deal or merely curbed the excesses of such successors as the Great Society.



Thatcher Coaches Post-Imperial Gusto

By George F. Will

LONDON — A paradox of modern politics is that some of the most effective leaders lead while looking backward. Churchill was a 19th century romantic. De Gaulle, entrusted with authorship of the Fifth Republic, had his gaze fixed on the sweep of past grandeur. When Ronald Reagan said "America is back," he was saying that greatness is traditional. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher brings a retrospective cast of mind to an aggressive attempt to shape the future.

Asked in an interview at 10 Downing Street whether Britain can have a commercial future as bright as its commercial past, Mrs. Thatcher responded in the vigorous manner characteristic of the very faithful when confronted by uncomprehending agnosticism. Her answer contained about 2 percent economics, 2 percent sociology and 96 percent nationalism.

The question: Is not your problem more complicated than the one Mr. Reagan saw for himself? Campaigning in the late 1970s, she said that Americans are instinctive capitalists, bursting with entrepreneurial creativity, healthy people ready to remake the world if only government would get out of their way. But the British are not that way.

Her terse reply: "They are." Her expanded reply, delivered with quiet vehemence as she edged forward in her chair: "Most of the major industrial inventions were ours. The steam engine, Brunel's bridges, the spinning jenny, Arkwright and so on, you name it."

With her first word, "most," she was gilding the lily a bit. But gilding lilies in ways that stir confidence is an act of leadership.

She continued to the effect that

a "basic snobbery," the prejudice that "trade and industry aren't quite the thing as professions."

About that snobbery, she says icily, "We are getting rid of it." One way she tries to do that is by evoking memories of Britain's proud achievements and by laying waste, rhetorically, to what she sees as institutionalized snobbery.

Oxford, proving that academics

fonly know no nationality, recently voted against giving Mrs. Thatcher what it has given other recent prime ministers — an honorary degree. In a speech last weekend, she noted that many of Britain's best entrepreneurs came from modest backgrounds, "didn't speak with Oxford accents" and "hadn't got what people call the right connections."

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ology and economics. Mrs. Thatcher has said: "Some reverend and right reverend prelates have been heard in the land. I make no complaint about that. After all, it wouldn't be spring, would it, without the voice of the occasional cuckoo?"

A few years ago protesters were gathered at a hall as Mrs. Thatcher arrived to give a speech. A television reporter asked her reaction to the protest. At first she seemed puzzled. Then she said "Oh, you mean this. Should I care? These people don't belong to my supporters. And I thank God they don't."

Her success derives in part from a second paradox: Democracy is government by consent, but one way to gain consent from a majority is to be seen to care little for consensus. That is when they challenge — as Mr. Akers and others say they will — apartheid's premise that blacks have no political rights in South Africa.

As Mr. Akers wrote himself, "Business people are not social reformers in disguise." The notion that P.W. Botha will be moved by their political exhortations is, frankly, laughable.

What does move the Pretoria government is not secret. It is the threat of disinvestment, of American companies that substantially comply with the Sullivan principles have encouraged such behavior — and many U.S. companies in South Africa in fact do not comply with them — the principals have been a good thing.

The gains are of very modest dimension. The American companies that substantially comply with the Sullivan principles have, altogether, about 22,000 black employees. That is in a country with a black population of more than 22 million.

But whatever American companies may accomplish on matters like factory segregation, their chance of being effective is infinitesimal when they move on to politics. That is, when they challenge — as Mr. Akers and others say they will — apartheid's premise that blacks have no political rights in South Africa.

On March 14, the major business associations of South Africa called on the government to make reforms.

"Visible progress on this road," they said, "would have a positive effect on overseas opinion and especially on the current disinvestment debate in the United States." The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa has also urged reform with an eye to heading off disinvestment.

Over the years that disinvestment

has been debated, I have found it a difficult question with fair arguments on both sides. But the relentless refusal of the government to admit the political existence of its black people, or their equal humanity, has by now tipped the balance. It is time to stop lending that system, by our presence, an appearance of legitimacy.

That is the point missed by Mr. Akers. IBM and other American companies do a relatively small part of their business in South Africa, but their presence is an immensely important symbol to South Africans. It gives them a sense of belonging to the Western world — a sense of legitimacy — for which they hunger.

For IBM and others to leave would not be "to wash our hands of it." It would be a powerful statement of the limits of American toleration for institutionalized racism. And I think it will happen if things go on as they are in South Africa, no matter what the companies say now.

What to Do? Disinvest In Racism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Events in South Africa confront American institutions, public and private, with hard choices. It can no longer be maintained that President Botha and his government are on the way to ending apartheid and need only be gently encouraged. They have shown, without force, that they accept no change in the system of white supremacy.

The most immediate choices may be economic. The United States is now South Africa's largest trading partner, supplying nearly 20 percent of its imports. American investment there exceeds \$10 billion. The question, and one made more urgent, is whether Americans should continue to do business in a country gripped by a policy of state racism.

American companies, challenged on the issue in recent years, have come to argue that they do more good for the abused majority by staying in South Africa. They cite the Sullivan principles, accepted by some U.S. firms, which call for desegregation of work places and other steps toward just treatment of black employees. That argument was ably restated by the president of IBM, John F. Akers, in an article on this page yesterday.

"We can do business in a way that provides a model," Mr. Akers concluded. "For a society in which black, white, Asian and 'colored' might someday enjoy peace and freedom." That was IBM's choice, rather than to "wash our hands of it."

No doubt IBM is a model employer. But Mr. Akers is quite unrealistic in his view of apartheid — and of what his or other American companies can do about it.

A business can order its own practices in a decent way, promoting black employees, eliminating segregated lunchrooms and the like. In those respects American companies can set an example for others in South Africa. To the extent that the Sullivan principles have encouraged such behavior — and many U.S. companies in South Africa in fact do not comply with them — the principals have been a good thing.

The gains are of very modest dimension. The American companies that substantially comply with the Sullivan principles have, altogether, about 22,000 black employees. That is in a country with a black population of more than 22 million.

But whatever American companies may accomplish on matters like factory segregation, their chance of being effective is infinitesimal when they move on to politics. That is, when they challenge — as Mr. Akers and others say they will — apartheid's premise that blacks have no political rights in South Africa.

As Mr. Akers wrote himself, "Business people are not social reformers in disguise." The notion that P.W. Botha will be moved by their political exhortations is, frankly, laughable.

What does move the Pretoria government is not secret. It is the threat of disinvestment, of American companies pulling out. In words and in laws, officials have made obvious their fear of the American disinvestment campaign. Its significance has also been acknowledged by business.

On March 14, the major business associations of South Africa called on the government to make reforms.

"Visible progress on this road," they said, "would have a positive effect on overseas opinion and especially on the current disinvestment debate in the United States." The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa has also urged reform with an eye to heading off disinvestment.

Over the years that disinvestment has been debated, I have found it a difficult question with fair arguments on both sides. But the relentless refusal of the government to admit the political existence of its black people, or their equal humanity, has by now tipped the balance. It is time to stop lending that system, by our presence, an appearance of legitimacy.

That is the point missed by Mr. Akers. IBM and other American companies do a relatively small part of their business in South Africa, but their presence is an immensely important symbol to South Africans. It gives them a sense of belonging to the Western world — a sense of legitimacy — for which they hunger.

For IBM and others to leave would not be "to wash our hands of it." It would be a powerful statement of the limits of American toleration for institutionalized racism. And I think it will happen if things go on as they are in South Africa, no matter what the companies say now.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Impressions of Sudan

Regarding "U.S. Food Aid Is Free, Costs a Lot" (Feb. 4):

I have traveled extensively in Sudan for the past several months and seen thousands of refugees. The people can indeed eat wheat, corn and powdered milk when available. There is certainly drinkable water to mix with powdered milk. As for "primitive" roads, I have traveled by truck on a two-lane

Again

What
Dis-

Paris: 'Wozzeck' Through a New Lens

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the Paris Opera's great moments was the production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" under the joint artistic direction of Pierre Boulez, Jean-Pierre Bertrand and André Masson. Now, in the centenary year of the composer's birth, his first opera is back on the Paris stage, with undiminished power but seen through a different lens.

Whereas the earlier production wed close to a literal reading of text and the early-19th-century, rural, semi-military atmosphere of Georg Büchner's dramatization, this new production — a team from the Deutsche Staatsoper in East Berlin, where it was recently staged — views the work more from the era of the composer, a century later, in a grim, aggressively collapsing urban escape devoid of any sign of hope.

A Hans-Dieter Schaal's sets, the man goes up on a concrete wall made by cramped cubicles and raw stairs. As scene follows scene, the wall slides apart to reveal a series of vertiginously tilting skyscrapers, reminiscent of one of Frankenstein's visions. As the stage approaches, the stage is littered with corpses not accounted for by text.

The sets are complemented by costumes of Marie-Louise and, all in dusty, anonymous grey except for the startling whiteness of Marie's dress and the cheapness of the revelers' garb in the beer-garden and tavern scenes.

In place of the denunciatory life of casem and small town, there is "casemizing" of daily city life, place of the disastrous effect of one plied individual, there is the generalized social destructiveness of capitalism and the industrial solution. If this does not always comfortably with the literal text, the East Berlin production includes "dramatizing" by Sigrid Neef, a strained subject that sees the man as a metaphor for urban isolation.

In her staging, Ruth Berghaus



A scene from Act 3 in the Paris Opéra's new production of Berg's "Wozzeck."

(who in the 1970s was director of Bertolt Brecht's Berliner Ensemble and is the widow of the composer Paul Dessau) takes some not very convincing liberties with the book and performing tradition.

Wozzeck is far less submissive than usual toward his tormentors; even in the first scene, while shoving the moralizing Captain, he wields his razor with the menace of a Sweeney Todd and behaves with unmistakable defiance. On the other hand, in the beer-garden scene, at which Wozzeck sees Marie and the Drum Major dancing, Wozzeck stoically suffers a bizarre, transvestite humiliation.

The piercing orchestral crescendo on a single note that follows the stabbing of Marie and pushes the psychological tension to an almost

unbearable point, is here made to coincide with the stabbing, effective on a primary level but trivializing to a powerfully employed musical device. And the entire music for the open field of the second scene, and for the sounds of nature that so frightened the Captain and Doctor in the next to last scene, is undermined precisely by the absence of nature.

Although the three acts of the opera are self-contained musical entities, the work in this production is being played straight through without an intermission. The gain is enormous. "Wozzeck" lasts barely an hour and a half, shorter than Strauss' one-act "Elektra," and it is propelled forward so feverishly by the Expressionist intensity of Berg's music that a pause for reflection or refreshment seems beside the point.

Christoph von Dohnányi's long familiarity with this music in the opera house and recording studio told in the sureness and apparent ease of his conducting, as well as in the rich-toned and confident playing of the Paris orchestra. It was a musical performance in which Berg's lyricism counted for as much as the hysterical outbursts.

In the title role the French baritone Peter Górecki was vocally powerful but somewhat monochromatic, dramatically suggesting a controlled anger rather than tormented confusion, while Anja Silja, despite familiar vocal sturdiness in moments of stress, was convincing in putting over Marie's sexuality and wide emotional swings.

The veteran tenor Ragnar Ulfung and the bass Günther Mischaert turned in marvelously human caricature sketches as the Captain and the Doctor, and others in the uniformly solid cast included Allen Cauchard as the Drum Major (who swaggered convincingly despite the plainness of his uniform), James Hoback as Andres, John Fryatt as the fool, and Anna Ringart as Marie.

Further performances of "Wozzeck" at the Paris Opéra are scheduled for April 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 18 and 22.

Artist Hopes to Save Zanzibar's Stone Town

The Associated Press

ZANZIBAR, Tanzania — With a series of oil paintings and its colors, John Baptista de Silva hopes to draw the world's attention to the beauty and the sad decline of Zanzibar's old Stone Town, Arabian Nights maze of narrow, winding streets.

De Silva, 48, hopes to arrange exhibitions abroad of works depicting the district's unusual architecture.

Twice a year, rains drench the Stone Town, rotting the mangrove poles that support roofs and weakening the clay, stone and lime walls of the buildings, some of which date from the early 1700s.

Overseas interest in renovation has begun to be expressed. In January, for instance, Norway agreed to fund two-thirds of a \$750,000 project to rehabilitate a three-story building.

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Defiant Shippers Undercut Iraq's War Strategy

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The Gulf conflict shows no sign of ending after four and a half years, despite reported tempos at peace negotiations, largely because neither Iraq nor Iran can stop the other from extracting oil to pay for the fighting. That remains the lesson of the tanker war" that Baghdad backed a year ago hoping to force it into the negotiating table. Frustrated, Iraq has tried to achieve its ends by stepping up air raids against civilian targets, and Iran has retaliated in kind.

A year ago, Iraqi warplanes began launching Exocet missiles at shipping within a 50-mile (81-kilometer) zone around the main Iranian facility at Kharg Island. Iraq had warned that ship within 50 miles of Kharg would be liable to air and sea attack.

As the tanker attacks increased in spring, it was suggested that superpowers would intervene to stop the war rather than risk having to fight a spread and cause oil prices to rise.

But Iraq's plans to cripple Iran were thwarted by market forces and the surprising accommodation of some shippers to the dangers of sailing in the Gulf.



"It's hard to believe that millions of dollars worth of investment and the lives of seamen aboard tankers and other ships plying the Gulf are at risk," a Western diplomat said.

"But frankly, it's become a bore, a case of another day, another ship attacked. No one seems to care."

In a period of prolonged oil glut, Iran discovered that tanker owners were prepared to risk sailing to and from Kharg Island for a price.

Several weeks passed with no Iraqi attacks on tankers, which had proved less effective than originally thought because crude oil does not ignite easily.

Ecologists, who had feared widespread damage from crude oil released from sunken tankers, began to relax. So far, only one tanker has been sunk and it was transporting refined products, which evaporate more easily than crude.

With soaring insurance rates and salary premiums payable for every day shippers spent in the Gulf, Iran began granting big discounts to owners risking the Kharg Island run. That trade continues.

By November, Iran had also begun operating an oil shuttle with chartered medium-sized tankers between Kharg and Sirri Island, which is inside the Gulf but much closer to the Strait of Hormuz and well within air cover from the Iranian air base at Bandar Abbas.

Two giant tankers anchored at an old oil terminal at Sirri act as storage reservoirs. Customers send their own supertankers there to load crude at a smaller markup that reflects reduced time spent in the water zone and thus reduced insurance.

Specialists estimate that Iran earns \$10 billion to \$15 billion annually from oil. The variation reflects the specialists' difficulty in evaluating the importance of spot sales and complicated barter deals.

Iraq had little choice but to build new pipelines. Although Iraq has said it invaded Iran in 1980 in order to regain control of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, one of Iraq's goals is believed to have been the capture of Iran's oil fields. Iraq failed, and in the early days of the war, Iran destroyed Iraq's terminal facilities at Faw at the head of the Gulf.

Iraq has increased the capacity of its pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean to 900,000 barrels per day and reportedly is considering a second pipeline that could carry 700,000 barrels per day.

Iraq's annual oil revenues have been estimated at \$3.5 billion. In addition to the oil exported by the pipeline, 100,000 barrels a day of refined products are trucked to Turkey and to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which has access to the Red Sea.

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The Islamic republic will not agree to a cease-fire in the warfronts," said Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis. "Iran is ready to accept a cease-fire involving attacks on oil tankers, passenger planes and civilian areas."

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Archbishop Reeves, 53, is the first person descended from the original Polynesian inhabitants to be appointed to the post, which although the highest constitutional office in the nation, is mainly ceremonial. He is also the first Anglican archbishop to hold the office.

Archbishop Reeves is a controversial figure because of his outspoken views on social and political issues. He is opposed to nuclear proliferation, an issue which has brought Mr. Lange into conflict with the United States because of his past visits by U.S. nuclear-powered or armed warships.

"The office of governor general is an appropriate expression of his calling as a Christian minister," Mr. Lange said. Archbishop Reeves "has worked for a just and humane society in New Zealand."

The opposition leader, Jim McLay, said he had reservations about the appointment because of the archbishop's controversial political views.

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The opposition leader, Jim McLay, said he had reservations about the appointment because of the archbishop's controversial political views.

"POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir.—The origin of the acronym "POSH" is widely known. Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase "For Out, Starboard Home" it got its present meaning from the fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable—more select—sides of the ship on which to travel to and from India.

However I have long felt there was something amiss with this sentiment.

It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or lady would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that only served "posh" as a refreshment. Especially when that ship was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years researching intensely into that era.

I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of my enquiries.

It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay, "POSH" was superseded by "GOSH," as in "Gosh, I could do with a drink!" or "Gosh! That's smooth!"

Perhaps I should make clear that the BOMBAY I am referring to is, of course, the G.I.N.

It is a particularly fine gin with a delicate bouquet that is imparted by the botanicals used in its manufacture.

As it is claimed, it is indeed BOMBAY GIN's unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And that may explain the origin of GOSH. It stands for "Gin Out, Starry-eyed Home."

Dr. Hilary Snell M.A., M.C.

Theodolites College, Oxford.

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Part-Maori in New Zealand Named as Governor General

The Associated Press

WELLINGTON, New Zealand

—In a break with tradition Prime Minister David Lange announced Friday that Archbishop Paul Reeves, the part-Maori primate of the Anglican Church, would be New Zealand's governor general.

Archbishop Reeves, 53, is the first person descended from the original Polynesian inhabitants to be appointed to the post, which although the highest constitutional office in the nation, is mainly ceremonial.

He is also the first Anglican archbishop to hold the office.

Archbishop Reeves is a controversial figure because of his outspoken

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 30-31, 1985

Page 5

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ARTS / LEISURE

Marc Chagall Dies at Age 97

(Continued from Page 1)

Max Vinaver, that Chagall was able in 1911 to go to study in Paris.

Meanwhile, Chagall enrolled in 1906 in the Imperial School for the Protection of New Art in St. Petersburg.

In developing his abrupt, foreshortened, topsy-turvy form of narrative art, Chagall owed much to the example not only of other painters but of Meyerhold, Reinov and other progressive theater directors. Himself destined to do much of his best work for the stage, Chagall grew up with theater all around him. (Even his future wife, Bella Rosenfeld, was attending lectures by Konstantin Stanislavsky when he first met her.)

By 1910 Chagall, at 22, had two paintings in an exhibition at the offices of Apollon, a leading art magazine in St. Petersburg. But, fundamentally, he was ready to take on a new challenge, and he persuaded his patron to stake him to a first visit to Paris, where he arrived in 1911.

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RICK, YOU KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THOSE THOUGHTS WERE WRITTEN BY A MOMENT HAVING SUCH A MARY CLOUD? GET PUBLISHED FROM A WOMAN, IT'D BE BAWL."

BUT YOU'RE A MAN. YOU'RE NOT EXPECTED TO THINK ABOUT ANY OF THAT STUFF. SO YOU CHANGE ONE DIRTY DIAPER, AND IT'S A LITERARY EVENT!

"THE HARD QUESTION: HAVE I BEEN SLUMMING?"

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DOONESBURY appears in color in the Sunday International Herald Tribune.

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BERMUDA

A SPECIAL ECONOMIC REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 30-31, 1985

Page 7

For Tourists, It's Beauty vs. Beastly Diseases in the Dollar

By Howard Rose

HAMILTON — Bermuda the is now Bermuda the ex-

the Bermudian dollar held with the U.S. currency, the value of the dollar has made blemish and Europe more to vacationers than Bermudian tourists, who are about 90 percent of visitors, are balancing the island's gains against its high prices.

Minister Irving Pearson said: "Our tourism industry is in trouble. We have too few visitors; too few dollars. That is it hell."

Number of visitors has fallen from a peak of more than

in 1980 to fewer than last year. Government

for tourist tax revenue

as much as 10 percent off

at 12 months as the decline

in has kept Bermuda pros-

ince the last century. The

spent freely, has given

colonial one of the

more than \$17,800.

In 1983-'84 brought

ion into an economy with

million gross domestic product

Nearly 10 percent of the

population of 57,000 work in

12 guest houses, with thou-

sands depending for their

lives in restaurants

drinking in bars and

is tourism and travel taxes

deemed to bring in more

1 million in 1984-'85, with

duties accounting for

90 million more. A former

minister, Jim Woolridge,

that Bermuda, which spe-

a high-cost comfort for the

not for people earning less

1,000 a year.

U.S. recession plus the rise

in the dollar's value hit Bermuda hard. The fall in tourism has affected both residential hotels and the cruise ships that stop in the superb natural harbor at Hamilton, the capital city.

Mr. Pearson, who replaced Mr. Woolridge last autumn, has switched the island's formerly relaxed advertising style to hard sell. He has launched a program to make Bermudians more aware of the importance of tourism and more responsive to the needs of tourists. He recently authorized \$1.155 million for television advertising aimed at Bermuda's traditionally strong market in the U.S. Northeast.

David Anfossi, an accountant and a former chairman of the influential International Business Association, also cited a drop in the number of business visitors. "There is a noticeable trend toward doing business over the cheaper telephone, telex or facsimile equipment, rather than staying here," he said.

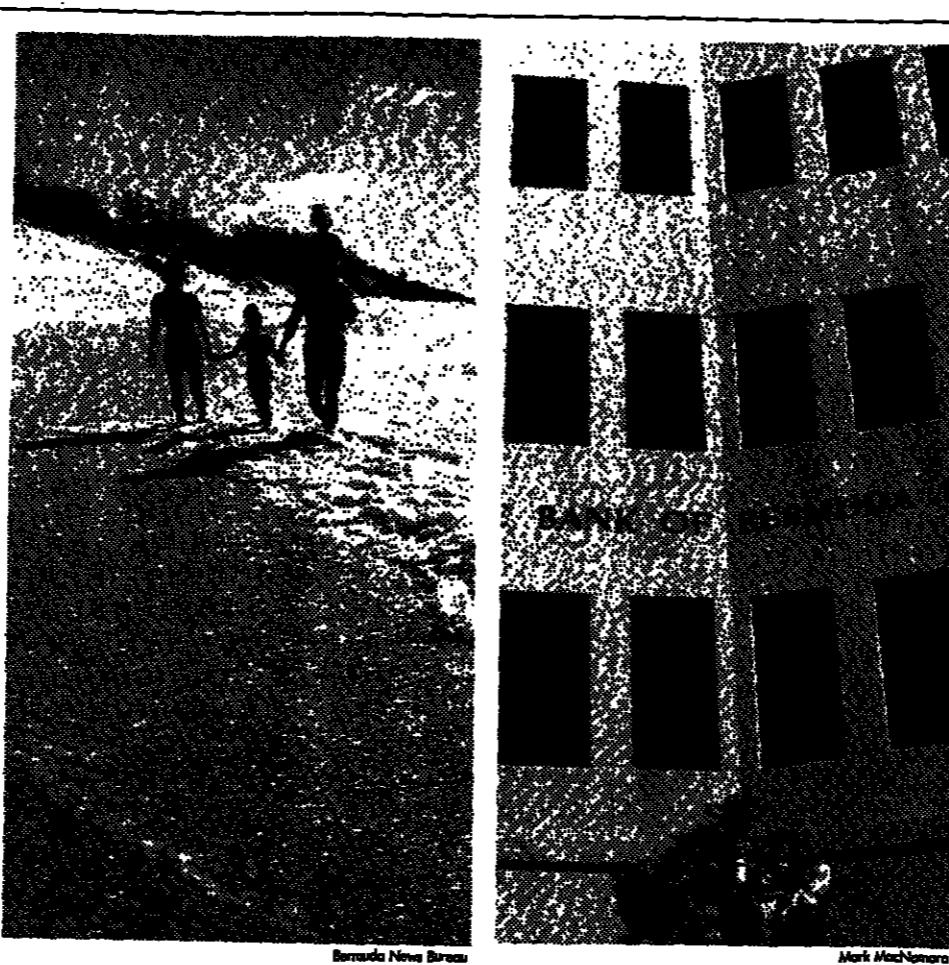
The hotels are worried by the tourist economy's performance and are holding down rates for the coming season — rates that were raised automatically by up to 10 percent in past years.

The president of the Hotel Association, Chris Szembeck, said: "We've reached a level that's being resisted by the consumer and we can't increase our prices like we've done in the past. It's all about perception of value for money."

The hotel Mr. Szembeck oversees, the 1,000-bed Pembroke Princess and the 1,500-bed Southampton Princess, are holding rates at last year's level, between \$32 and \$145 per person per night in a double room, for the majority of customers.

The 900-bed Somesta Beach has spent \$1 million on upgrading but is raising prices just 3.5 percent.

(Continued on Next Page)



Family vacationers enjoy the surf, left; the Bank of Bermuda in Hamilton, right.

Decline in Offshore Insurance

By Chris Morrison

HAMILTON — The halcyon

days of fast and uninterrupted growth in the offshore insurance business in Bermuda are over. The island tax haven, the largest offshore insurance location in the world, has seen major cutbacks in the business, and more operations may leave.

It was far different in the 1970s, when major multinational corporations, particularly from North America, formed their own "cap-

tive" insurance companies in order to retain, and hopefully make a profit on, the insurance premiums generated by their own risks. They located these in advantageous tax environments like Bermuda.

The idea grew rapidly and, aided by U.S. tax requirements, a market soon developed for the captives to underwrite nonparent risks from unrelated third parties. They did this largely through reinsurance, a process that enables large commercial risks to be laid off, or appor-

tioned, and spread across a number of participants.

With its good financial infrastructure, light regulatory requirements and accommodating tax environment, Bermuda was a magnet for both captives and professional reinsurance companies and brokers, which were attracted by the increasing amount of business that was generated.

But the last few years have seen insurance rates fall throughout the

(Continued on Next Page)

A Prosperous Economy Is Moving to Diversify

By Mark MacNamara

HAMILTON — Bermuda has one of the highest standards of living in the world and virtual "overemployment," yet it is taking steps to expand its economy away from dollar-dependent and labor-intensive tourism, the basis of its prosperity.

The annual per-capita income in this country of 57,000 people, of whom 60 percent are black, is \$17,800, putting it in the world's top 10. Nearly 50 percent of householders own their homes; the government target is for 60-percent ownership in the next few years. Seventy percent of households have a car, there is a television set in 96 percent of them and a washing machine in 78 percent. Inflation is running at 4.6 percent a year.

The "overemployment" means

there is a labor force of some 32,000 to fill about 36,000 vacancies. Expatriates make up 25 percent of the work force, including people in the lesser-paying service jobs. In recent years, the presence of foreigners has become a political issue in the largely black Progressive Labor Party, the opposition.

The surprising thing about this \$1-billion economy, growing at an annual rate of about 2 percent, is that it performs so consistently and profitably, particularly when the country must import almost \$365 million worth of basic goods and can export only \$23 million worth, mostly re-export of pharmaceutical goods plus some perfume, lilies and Summer's Gold, a Bermudian liqueur.

Because everything must be imported, the cost of living is high, and although Bermudians pay only a 4-percent hospital levy, paid quarterly by employers, and no income tax, all imported items bear heavy customs duties.

The island has the ultimate service economy, whose commodity is a mixture of air temperature, friendliness, European charm and lack of government interference.

The health of the economy depends on the image of a stable, conservative bi-racial country untouched by the civil commotion, money laundering and drug scandals so prevalent in some of the Caribbean nations to the south.

Bermuda's economy has always had a strong service sector, ever since the days when, besides building ships and exporting fresh vegetables to New York, piracy and running guns to the Confederacy during the American Civil War turned a profit. In the late 19th century, it was Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the wife of Canada's governor-general, who first bestowed upon Bermuda its cachet as a fashionable winter resort for the rich and famous. Later, the U.S. middle classes followed.

Since World War II, the island's tourist industry has been its mainstay, and in all but two years, 1981 and 1984, the number of tourists arriving each year has increased. Repeat business runs as high as 35 percent. Bermuda's strategy has been to retain its reputation as a place that caters to quality, not quantity. It also seeks to create a genuinely European atmosphere with no reminders of America's suburban fast-food culture.

"The market we're aimed at," said Sir David Gibbons, former prime minister and finance minister, "are people who do not become unemployed. Their income may be lessened in a recession — they may have to postpone the purchase of a fur coat or a new Cadillac — but if they have sufficient disposable income to travel and take a modest vacation. As a matter of fact, with our stable exchange rates, we benefit from a U.S. recession because people give up their European trip and come here."

Besides the United States, Bermuda's chief financial benefactors are Britain and Canada. But they are poor relatives compared with the United States, which supplies

60 percent of the imports and 90 percent of the tourists. In addition, the international business sector of Bermuda's economy gets much of its ignition from the presence of offshore U.S. insurance companies.

But the most significant connection between Bermuda and the United States may be that Bermuda's currency is tied to the U.S. dollar. In 1970, when it was pushed out of the "sterling area," Bermuda turned to the United States. The arrangement has been satisfactory in that U.S. tourists can use their dollars interchangeably with Bermudian dollars, and the highly valued dollar brings in relatively cheap imports, particularly petroleum.

But the rub is that lately the strong dollar has badly hurt Bermuda's tourism industry. Competing destinations in Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas and even Europe have diverted significant numbers of tourists. In 1984, tourism sank 6.8 percent. Since the peak year in 1980, tourism has fallen 15 percent. Moreover, Bermuda does not enjoy the same U.S. tax-exempt status for business conventions as do Mexico and Canada, although negotiations are under way to change that.

The problem of the U.S. dollar is compounded by a 7-percent cap set on interest rates by the government. As a result, Bermudian banks must invest a good deal of their money overseas. Political pressure from mortgage holders keeps the cap intact, and the government's one hope is that interest rates in the United States will dip below 7 percent and allow the government to propose a floating rate.

The drop in tourism, along with slower than anticipated growth rates in other sectors of the economy, notably in construction, could combine to produce a deficit in the balance of payments by the end of the fiscal year. Clarence James, the finance minister, late last year called for a 10-percent cut in govern-

(Continued on Next Page)

PAR FOR THE COURSE		
	Par	Meters
Princess	54	2,454
Ocean View (9 holes)	35	2,703
Riddell's Bay	68	5,414
Belmont	70	5,282
Port Royal	71	5,862
Mid Ocean	71	5,986
Castle Harbour	71	6,405

The Port Royal Golf Course at Southampton Park.

An Island of Records, Especially for Golf

HAMILTON — In many ways, Bermuda is an island of records, with the most

and most police per capita in the world. Although it is a self-governing British colony with a British legal system and Westminster-style Parliament, Bermuda's economic well-being is heavily dependent on the United States.

This relationship is well understood by most Bermudians, members of the opposition Progressive Labor Party, have recently on two issues:

that the United States' contingency plans to defend the island against a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union are not part of the island's defense plan.

On the other hand, the United States' strategic importance to the island is well known.

Most Bermudians, however, are not concerned about the island's strategic importance to the United States.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON BERMUDA

Small, Conservative Financial System Resists Increase in International Banking

HAMILTON — The financial system that serves Bermuda's domestic and offshore companies is made up of three government-licensed banks, a tiny stock exchange — for trading in local companies only — a fully automated private commodities exchange and a sophisticated communications network. The entire system is a miniaturized version of the New York and London models, yet designed to Bermuda standards: It is high-technology, capital-intensive and with minimum labor and space requirements.

Three banks, with total capital and reserves of just over \$4 billion, may seem a small number to serve a whole country, as well as nearly 6,000 offshore companies. But, besides the small population, nearly

"A person who arrives at the teller's window with a suitcase full of cash is not welcome. We've tried to get that word around, and in the process, we've turned away a lot of people."

half of the offshore businesses are personal holding companies. There are about 1,125 local Bermudian companies.

Of the 5,412 foreign companies exempt from Bermudian participation requirements, only 193 own space and have staffs in Bermuda. The remainder are often not much more than names in a building directory.

A Prosperous Economy Is Moving to Diversify

(Continued From Previous Page) government spending, a freeze on the creation of new civil service jobs, and delays in capital projects, including a planned sports stadium.

In his 1985-86 budget statement, Mr. James acknowledged that "our main problem in recent years has been a propensity to live beyond our means; the result has been an unwarranted increase in local costs, a deterioration in the balance of payments, and two successive budget deficits."

Perhaps the greatest danger to Bermuda's economy is that the cost of doing business might increase and consequently discourage the growth of the international business sector. Because of growing concern over the environment, political apprehension about bringing in foreigners, and a continuing housing shortage, the government has sought to push international activity in the economy.

The government's overall strategy is to expand the economy in industries that are less labor-intensive than tourism. There has been a moratorium on building hotels since 1970. The idea is to attract wealthy offshore businesses looking for sophisticated communications and automated services, as well as certain tax and regulatory advantages.

However, some members of the international business community in Bermuda have expressed fears about protectionism and increasing business costs. The issue has come up within the last six months, partly because of new guidelines proposed by the Bermudian Monetary

Authority on mutual funds. The guidelines, drawn up last summer, require funds to use local banks as custodians for fund assets and provide for the appointment of local registrars and transfer agents. Nevertheless, because of strong local opposition, the Monetary Authority is revising its original proposal.

As for political stability, the United Bermuda Party has ruled the country ever since a two-party system was adopted in 1963. The Progressive Labor Party opposition, which is largely black, has failed to break the UBP's grip on power mainly because it has not been able to attract any of the white middle class. One critic said: "They've made the serious mistake of paying lip service to integration within their own party. In practice, it's a farce. The government has gone out and worked very, very hard to create a biracial party and government."

Nevertheless, Bermuda is a bilingual country, which, although in many respects a model of race relations, still exhibits tension. Traditional sources of friction remain: the majority of the country's wealth and power is still held by whites, and a growing minority of blacks favor independence and fear that white foreigners will take away jobs, housing and land.

Colonel Gavin Shorto, a Bermuda Regiment commander, summed up the Bermudian character: "Bermudians are hardy and determined and above all, pragmatic. They're like cats. There's something timeless about their ability to adapt and survive."

— MARK MacNAMARA

gathers roughly 25 percent from overseas and 75 percent locally. Almost 80 percent of domestic profits come from the "exempt" companies, mostly captives and other insurance companies. Capital and reserves of Bermuda's three banks total about \$4.6 billion. The third bank is the Bermuda Provident Bank.

Besides the three banks, Bermuda's financial structure includes Intex, a private company that opened in October 1984 and is the world's first fully automated real-time commodities exchange. The system operates by inviting competing marketmakers to post bid and offer prices in gold, silver, U.S. Treasury bonds and freight.

"When fully operational," said David M. Thompson, general manager of Intex, "we expect to do some 70,000 trades an hour, and we will be open 24 hours a day to service Asian clients. The Chicago Board of Trade sells about 500,000 trades a day."

"We decided on Bermuda," Mr. Thompson said, "largely because there were no other exchanges here and because of its communications capability. This is also becoming a major business center and not just for insurance companies. The Jardine Matheson conglomerate has moved its whole base of operations from Hong Kong to Bermuda just one indication."

Intex is one of only three companies that have been permitted to do business in Bermuda by an act of the Bermudian Parliament. The company's revenues are taxed at a rate of 5 percent and the government hopes that the potential tax from Intex will reach \$450,000 a year.

But Intex's importance goes beyond its ability to attract capital to Bermuda. "Intex increases the volume of communications," said Donald P. Lines, chief general manager of the Bank of Bermuda.

"The greater the volume, the cheaper the unit cost of communications and the more attractive we become as a financial center."

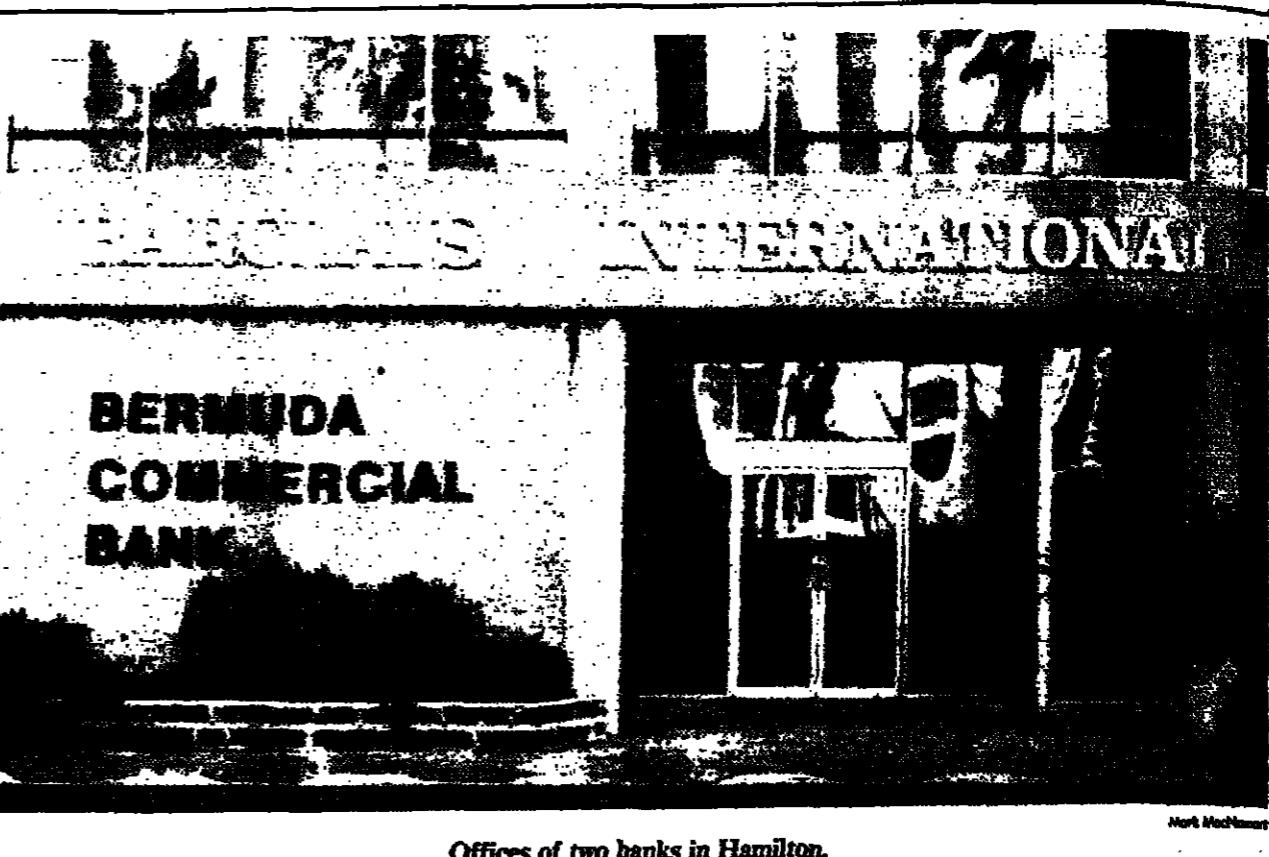
Last year, Cable and Wireless, a British company with a contract to provide all of Bermuda's external communications, installed a satellite system that will make it possible for Bermudian businesses to farm out labor-intensive white-collar processing work. Banks and insurance companies, for example,

will be able electronically to transmit clerical work to wherever it can be done most inexpensively.

The hope is that this capability will allow Bermuda to keep its competitive advantage as a specialized financial center.

Of the three licensed Bermudian banks, two, the Bank of N.T. Butterfield and the Bank of Bermuda, do about a third of their business outside the country, through subsidiaries in other banking centers.

As for profits, the Bank of Bermuda, the country's largest bank,



Offices of two banks in Hamilton.

'Offshore' With a Difference: Bermuda Neither Tax Free Nor 'Caribbean Haven'

HAMILTON — Bermuda is often thought of as a tax haven for offshore business because there is no corporate income tax and because of laws regarding confidentiality. The government is trying to change that image.

"It's the idea of a 'tax haven in the Caribbean' that the government is trying to change," said Robert Baker, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's international companies division. "This is really a very proper little place, even stuff."

Bermuda is also not tax free, although the word "tax" is carefully avoided. The country earns a significant percentage of its total earnings from corporate fees, stamp and customs duties and hospital levies, which are contributions that citizens pay for health care.

Thought has also been given to an employment levy in an effort to get additional revenue from offshore business to offset the downturn in Bermuda's tourism industry.

In 1984, only one firm was added to the roster of companies. In addition, the volume of local expenditure by foreign companies has not recovered from the sharp drop in 1982-83. Part of the reason is that offshore companies have become increasingly sensitive to the high cost of doing business in Bermuda. "Bermuda must be very careful not to price itself out of the market," one insurance executive said.

The reason why so many companies have come to Bermuda over the years," said Mr. Baker, who is also president of the Hudson Insurance Co., "is not so much for tax advantages but for ease of formation and less onerous regulatory rules."

Although about 55 percent of Bermuda's foreign-exchange earnings comes from tourism, nearly 30 percent, or 19 percent of gross domestic product, comes from the proceeds of international business. And the gap is narrowing.

In the meantime, Bermuda's international business sector has grown substantially. The number of international companies registered in Bermuda has increased from 5,000 in 1980 to almost 6,000.

It is much cheaper to open a company than here, going after volume.

"But one of the trade-offs is that their computer services are virtually nonexistent. We're aiming at the

Ministry, can do business in country.

Exempt companies are not from taxes but from the government requirement that at least 60 percent of a local company owned by Bermudians.

There are 3,412 exempt companies in Bermuda, 1,176 insurance companies, 536 commercial trading companies, 773 shipping companies and 2,907 other firms in personal investment companies.

Insurance companies from United States, attracted by Bermuda's less regulated business environment, have become the big growth area in the country's national business portfolio.

Since the late 1960s, the number of insurance companies has increased tenfold.

Faced in the United States with certain reserve requirements, signed risk plans, guarantee funds for insolvent and rigorous Internal Revenue Service scrutiny, insurance companies sprung up in Bermuda during the mid-1970s.

It was also during the early 1980s that medical malpractice and product liability premiums increased sharply in the United States, prompting many companies to insure themselves with their own insurance companies, called captives.

These captive companies sometimes derisively referred to as "nocent capacity" within the industry because of their unwillingness to underwrite uninsured risks, number about 65, including 1,176 insurance companies in Bermuda.

However, during the last months, captives have fallen hard times. A soft market, bad timing and high interest rates, while encouraging cash-flow underwriting, have contributed to a pung a few less profitable operations.

— MARK MacNAMARA

Offshore Insurance Business

(Continued From Previous Page) world, and markets such as Bermuda have suffered badly.

The image of the market has also been hurt because of the well-publicized scandals at Lloyd's of London. Allegations have been made that well over \$100 million was improperly diverted, by some Lloyd's underwriters, with some of the money ending up in offshore locations like Bermuda.

The shakeout in world insurance markets has hit the estimated \$1.5-billion Bermuda insurance business particularly hard.

Two U.S. oil companies, Exxon and Chevron, have stopped their captive insurance subsidiaries. Ancon and Inso, from writing unrelated third-party risks. Another oil giant, Phillips Petroleum, earlier withdrew its captive, Walton Insurance, after major losses.

The cutbacks also include a number of medium-size concerns. The latest to go is Mentor Insurance, the captive of New Orleans

based Ocean Drilling and Exploration.

But Bermuda's problems do not stop at the underwriting level. In particular, the attitude of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service over the taxation of captives is causing increasing concern in many corporations.

The U.S. authorities are currently waging an aggressive campaign against the tax position of offshore captive insurance companies, arguing, for instance, in a case involving Mobil Oil, that captives are an "incredible tax-avoidance mechanism."

Captive managers are having to confront an increasingly uncompromising stance by the U.S. government, which suggests that when a company buys insurance from an insurer it owns, then there is no transfer of financial uncertainty outside the "economic family" of the corporation. Hence, a number of important tax deductions should not be made.

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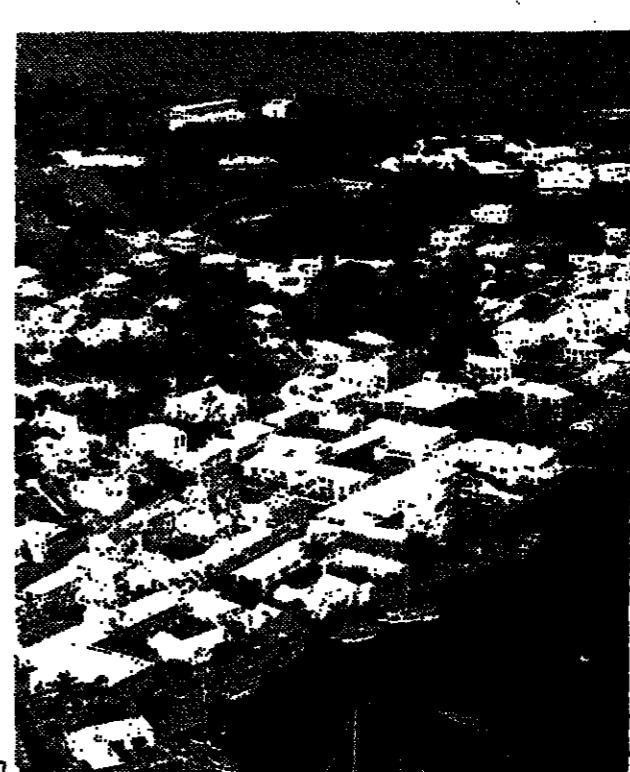
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Willis Faber



St. George, site of Bermuda's settlement in 1612.

Beauty vs. Beastly Rise in the Dollar

(Continued From Previous Page) The Stonington Beach is raising rates 6 percent for its 192 beds. "We really didn't think we could go much higher," the manager, Max Atherton, said.

The story is the same down to the smallest guest house.

A series of hotels had financial problems in recent years. The Coral Island's time-sharing plan collapsed, leaving 600 investors stranded and millions of dollars in court claims. The 276-bed Hamiltonian and 300-bed Castle Harbour have also both been in financial trouble.

But the biggest jolt for the government came when Holiday Inn sold its 1,300-bed operation in St.

George, the old capital city a northeastern end of the island. Loew's Corp., which could make it pay, Club Med Inc., U.S. subsidiary of the French Mediterranean organization, agreed to buy the site and spent \$7 million on its development.

Club Med's permissive hotel image grates on Bermudians' conservative tourism tradition, where wearing a swimsuit in street, however near to the beach, is illegal.

The government, however, had little choice but to accept Club Med if the St. George area of Bermuda was to have any chance of economic survival.

It was a decision that would have been unlikely three or four years ago.

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Economic Concerns Threaten Harmony between Races

HAMILTON — Racial friction in Bermuda is more a result of economic issues, such as the cost of living and the lack of housing, than racial ones, although black anger clearly exists.

Prime minister, John W.D. is black, as are the ministers of finance, education, community affairs, housing and so on. However, leaders of the Progressive Labor Party, the largest opposition party, are voicing increasing resentment at the hands of white foreigners, particularly professionals, who hold many jobs and buy land in Bermuda.

"Black here like the rest are going around the track, or being cared for," said G. Simmons, president of the Industrial Union, an umbrella organization for most of the workers in the island group.

The assumption is that the will run indefinitely."

In 1959, when Bermuda became a center of desegregation, black families had a dozen times, nearly in 1981, during a general strike following the breakdown of contract negotiations between government and a hospital.

There were incidents of harassment of tourists and Bermuda's police regiment was called though no shots were fired.

British troops were flown in to disperse two blacks, one of whom had been convicted of murder, Sir John Sharp,

the country, whose population is 50 percent black, has come a long way from the ugly days in the 1960s, when, on one occasion, a black prime minister of Barbados was not allowed to enter a whites-only Bermudian club.

A. Smith, a former member of the government, who recently joined a group of dissidents within the Progressive Labor Party, criticized findings of a 1984 study done by the government.

The state of the economy is so developed that people have become accustomed to living beyond their means," he said.

"But the price they have to pay is not only a matter of having two or three jobs to afford all these luxuries, it is that parents aren't at home to supervise their children. What we're seeing is a breakdown of the family," he said.

According to one government official, who asked not to be identified, "crime is a big problem. But the worst of it is that whites think many blacks approve of crime, and in fact, there are some blacks who think other blacks approve of crime."

According to the 1984 study, "most Bermudians are satisfied with their lives, their work and prospects for the future."

The minority of Bermudians who have what has been labeled a "syndrome of discontent" have more than one source of unhappiness.

Mr. Smith, who is black, believes that black Bermudians are "getting ugly."

He said: "The real appeal of this island is that it is a nice and friendly place. Once people lose that quality, no one is going to be able to train them to get it back."

— MARK MacNAMARA

CONTRIBUTORS

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GER SCOTTON is a senior business reporter for *The Royal Gazette* in Bermuda.

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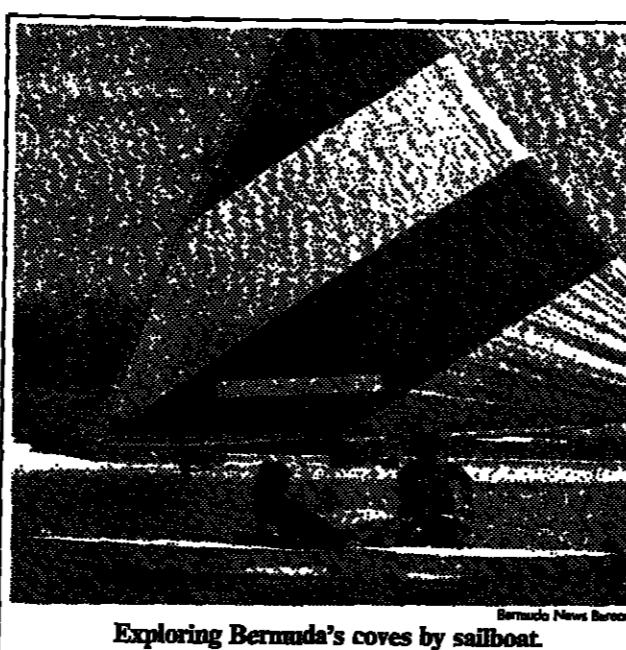
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Bermuda News Bureau
Exploring Bermuda's coves by sailboat.

Affluence Hampers Search for Housing

By Roger Scotton

HAMILTON — What does an acutely environment-conscious country do to avoid overcrowding when it has a population of 35,000 and less than 20 square miles (51.7 square kilometers) of land on which to house it?

The answer is to create more land and/or reduce the size of the population. Yet Bermuda has no plans to do either.

What it does, though, is make sure that its housing problem is not aggravated by too many foreigners buying up chunks of affordable real estate — affordable, that is, by many Bermudians.

This is not to say that Bermudians are poor. One of the principal reasons that Bermuda has a housing problem at all is the increasing affluence of its people, who are no longer content to live in the households where they were born. This financial independence, coupled with a sharply increased divorce rate, has reduced the number of large households on the island, increased the number of persons living alone and boosted the overall demand for new homes.

Restrictions on car ownership have not helped the situation.

Laws, which allow only one car per home, were intended to help control traffic growth. That this objective has been achieved is of little consolation to those who complain that the one-car one-home rule has also stiffened competition for housing.

It is against this background that foreigners, or non-Bermudians, as the local population refers to them, find themselves negotiating their purchases of real estate.

The ground rules for sales to non-Bermudians are strict. They cannot buy undeveloped property and are restricted to houses with an annual rental value of at least \$37,000 or apartments and condominiums with an annual rental value of \$13,200 or more.

The annual rental value is a government assessment for land-tax purposes only and does not reflect possible rental income. Nor is there any official linkage, arithmetic or otherwise, between the annual rental value and the purchase price, which is decided by factors of supply and demand. However, few houses in the rental-value bracket will sell for less than \$650,000, and condominiums and apartments available to non-Bermudians will sell for about \$250,000.

Finally, government permission is required for any sale to a foreign national. This screening process, which is begun by applying through a local law firm and submitting personal and bank references, takes between four to six months and leads to the buyer's payment of a one-time government fee equivalent to 10 percent of the final purchase price.

The outlays do not stop there.

Legal fees on the purchases of a \$1-million piece of real estate will range from \$12,000 to \$15,000, of which 60 percent is stamp duty — half a percent on the first \$100,000 and 1 percent thereafter. And annual land tax starts at 6.5 percent of the annual rental value on houses and 2.5 percent on condominiums.

Financing by one of the three local banks is available — for a price. The island's biggest bank, the Bank of Bermuda, for example, will lend up to \$250,000, but only for a period of five years.

But the overriding problem for many non-Bermudians buying property is not so much financial as finding the real estate in the first place. Of the approximately 22,000 homes here, an estimated 200 houses have an annual rental value qualifying them for sale to foreigners.

Of those 200, according to a real estate salesman, Andrew Down, fewer than 20 are currently on the market. And their average price tag, he says, is about \$1 million.

"That kind of money will buy a three-bedroom, three-bath house with a fitted kitchen and garage on possibly a quarter to a third of an acre of land, which will not necessarily have a water view," said Mr. Down, who works for one of the biggest companies in the business and is head of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce's real-estate division.

Mr. Down said that Bermuda's real-estate market is worth \$75 million to \$100 million in annual sales.

Prices have risen dramatically. Houses that were going for \$95,000 to \$120,000 a decade ago are now

An Electronic Link in NATO's Defenses

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON — Once the British outpost on the doorstep of North America, then a way station for the convoys that provisioned an alliance in World War II, Bermuda has been transformed into a critical link in modern-day electronic defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Hard by the islands' beaches, golf courses and yacht basins are air, naval and communications facilities that allow the United States to survey a wide arc of the Atlantic in a continuing cat-and-mouse game with Soviet submarines, according to diplomatic and military sources familiar with Bermuda's current strategic role.

Operating from the U.S. Naval Air Station at Kindley Field on Saint David's Island, the U.S. Navy's workhorse submarine aircraft, the Lockheed P-3C Orion, can cover thousands of miles of the Atlantic on the critical submarine routes for the Soviet Fleet.

The anti-submarine squadrons of P-3Cs operate from Kindley on four or six-month rotational tours from their regular bases on the mainland.

While Britain closed its Bermuda naval dockyard and removed its military garrison in the 1950s, London still has responsibility for the islands' defense and foreign policy and British ships and aircraft call there regularly, according to the British Embassy in Washington.

Mortgage money is in short supply for Bermudians. His own company's finance subsidiary will lend no more than \$100,000, depending on the borrower's ability to repay, and he thinks selling prices are more frequently open to negotiation than at any time in the past.

And construction costs, he said, are running at \$110 to \$150 a square foot. The real-estate industry in Bermuda is "not as brisk as it used to be," he said.

It is the United States that has continued to develop military facilities on the islands, under a 99-year lease that began in 1941. Today, more than 4,000 U.S. military personnel and their dependents are counted among the islands' 57,000 inhabitants. A contingent of 200 Canadian military personnel and dependents shares the U.S. facilities.

In addition to the naval air sta-

tion and other installations linked to modern electronic warfare, the navy continues to operate a small refueling station considered vital on U.S.-European runs by smaller surface vessels.

"It's minor compared to what it used to be in terms of numbers," said one military source. "But destroyers making their way to the Mediterranean apart from a battle group must refuel and they can just make it from Bermuda to the Azores."

The air facilities in Bermuda serve a similar refueling role for trans-Atlantic flights.

Less widely discussed are the activities of two other installations on the islands: a National Aeronautics and Space Administration tracking station and what the navy calls its oceanographic research facilities.

The NASA station initially was placed on Bermuda reportedly to monitor launches from Cape Canaveral to the south. Whether it still performs that function is unclear.

The role of the oceanographic facilities was described as follows in a report on U.S. overseas

military installations prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"The facilities monitor various ocean phenomena, such as currents, and operate acoustic hydrophones planted offshore as part of a continuing navy program designed to provide more detailed information on the factors that comprise the ocean environment and affect the transmission of sound in the Azores."

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er-the-Counter

March 29

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in
Net High Low 3 P.M. Closes
1984 Mar. 29 3 P.M. Closes

dissued from Page 14)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	92

ACROSS

1 Shade trees
5 Colony on the wing
10 Deceived
15 Kick
19 Celt
28 Debate
21 Incensed
22 — breve
23 AWN
25 EFT
27 Places where brine is evaporated
28 Amusing
30 Microphone inventor
31 Baham
— Van Buren's bride
32 Certain spoons
33 Signs loved by angels
34 A Burmese group
37 Daisies of opera
38 Adjective for Everest
42 Stravinsky and Sikorsky
43 ERG
46 Dep.
47 Henri, René et al.
48 Auto part
49 Household god

ACROSS

50 Dusty or Home Run
52 Period
53 TAU
57 River into the Bay of Biscay
58 Became insufficient
60 Titles for Fatima's descendants
61 Cultivated
62 Promote
63 Plant's tiny opening
64 Kidney bean
65 Scrutinize
67 Chief Justice: 1874-88
68 Pilots' unusual landings
71 Jack the nipper
72 ERS
106 Bore
107 De Soto contemporary
74 Styron hero
75 Erstwhile money
Madras
108 Sybarite's delight
109 Tramped
110 Pairs
111 Photographers' developers
112 — job (this puzzle)

ACROSS

80 ETC.
84 Postpone
85 Dutch province
88 Aztec Indians
89 Ecclesiastical headwear
90 Sashes for Pitti-Sing
91 Conclusion
92 Culloids — Scotland
93 Frozen desserts
96 Former Red Sox ace
97 Grounds
101 OCA
103 ORT
105 Platform's platform
106 Bore
107 De Soto contemporary
108 Sybarite's delight
109 Tramped
110 Pairs
111 Photographers' developers
112 — job (this puzzle)

DOWN

1 Roe
2 "Granada" songwriter
3 Corn product
4 Glides
5 N.H.L. team
6 Christopher and Percival
7 Modern officials
8 River in W Europe
9 Years, e.g.
10 Fail to follow orders
11 Eurasian range
12 Lose strength
13 Japanese outcast
14 Pauli
15 Dismiss

DOWN

16 Agricultural town in Alberta
17 — strut, on a plane
18 Relative of a loch
24 City lights
26 "Is thy servant —?"
II Kings 8:13
29 Rumble
32 Rio
33 Snake, as eggs
34 Ralph of baseball's Hall of Fame
35 Ihnen play
36 AES
37 Rio
38 ULU

DOWN

40 Cordwood measure
41 Marked a weight deduction
43 Use muscle power
44 Extreme Rob Roy's refusal
45 Rebelled
50 Scald vegetables or almonds
51 Trunk in a trunk
53 Ihnen play
54 "So — be with Caesar": e.g.
55 Gush

DOWN

56 Horologe
59 March name
61 Seria
63 Surfeits
64 Herd of seals
65 Palatinate, to a Berliner
66 "Sesame Street" character
67 Hartmann,
68 Bold women
69 Horner or Peter
70 Fourth-day creations
72 Chains
73 Miles and Vague
76 Goes over again
80 A flavoring or medicine
81 Drugs
82 Trollope's Phineas —
83 Elated
84 Christian creations
85 —

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the lonely are battered like pebbles into fortuitous shapes."

Yet if "Cop World" often deals with depressing material, it seldom makes depressing reading. In part this is thanks to the sympathy with which McClure draws out the men and women he talks to, and the skill with which he weaves together a lively narrative. In part it reflects the relatively benign atmosphere that prevails in the San Diego Police Department — or so his account suggests.

Once in California he was assigned to the Central Division of the San Diego force. Central is the smallest division in the city (only 30 out of a total of 392 square miles), but its officers have to cope with more than a quarter of the San Diego crime workload, and it offered McClure a rich array of excitements.

There was gang warfare in the barrio, a Ku Klux Klan rally, the policing of "The Flowered" (a haunt of gays patrolled by a plainclothes squad known to their fellow officers — cop humor — as the Pink Berets). A policewoman in Vice found herself arresting her old sociology professor.

Central Division also furnished a steady supply of those lesser miseries and disturbances that make up the staple of the crime statistics in almost every big city. As McClure describes a drunk being hauled off to "Detox" — the detoxification unit — for the umpteenth time, or a habitual minor offender drifting through his hopeless rounds, we seem to be in the archetypal city of W. H. Auden's poem, "where

car is it all a little too liberal to be true? There are times, just occasionally, when you wonder whether you aren't being given a slightly sanitized version of the normal state of affairs, whether people didn't tend to be on better behavior than usual when McClure was around. But these really are no more than momentary doubts. McClure's testimony carries conviction, and so does by far the greater part of the testimony he has collected from the men and women in the San Diego force.

Their conversations with him touch on their personal ambitions, their families, the satisfaction they get from their work, the divided feelings to which it frequently gives rise. Blacks, Hispanics and women officers are forthcoming about the obstacles they have encountered.

As McClure points out, in comparison with the Liverpudlian comments he recorded in "Spike Island," the language used by the San Diego officers is lacking in color, and partly because of this "Cop World" has less humor in it as well. But in other respects it fully measures up to the standards of the earlier book.

COP WORLD: Inside an American Police Force

By James McClure. 343 pp. \$16.95.

Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

JAMES MCCLURE is best known for a series of detective stories set in his native South Africa — he began his career as a crime reporter in Natal, though he now makes his home in England. Five years ago he ventured into nonfiction with the portrait of a police precinct in Liverpool, "Spike Island." A fine piece of reportage, it met with considerable success, and with the encouragement of his publishers he set out to write a parallel study of police work in the United States.

No easy task to arrange, particularly since he insisted on the same terms of reference that he had been granted in Liverpool — unrestricted access, free use of his tape recorder, enough time to go beyond first impressions, and the right to prepare a manuscript that would not be subject to editorial interference. A succession of metropolitan police departments turned down his request — some pleading pressure of work, others with the lofty response, "We do not cooperate with publications

BOOKS

that have a profit motive" — and the United States embassy in London ran into similar difficulties when it agreed to help him; but finally he struck lucky with San Diego.

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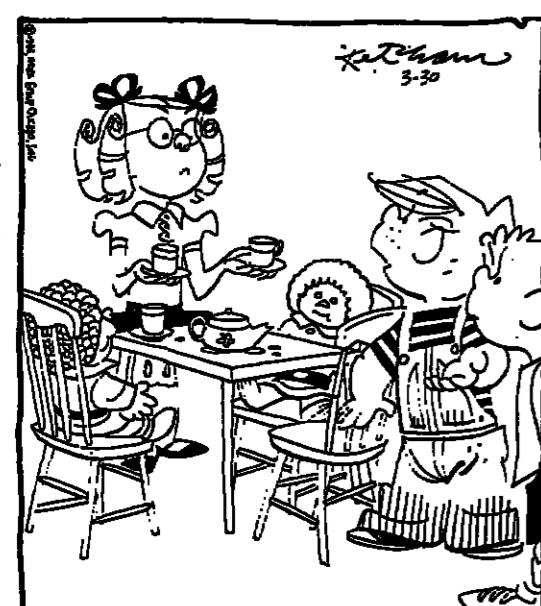
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE TOLD YA, MARGARET... TWENTY CENTS AN HOUR AN' NO DOOLS!"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH		LOW	
Aberdeen	17	55	45	55	25	25	25
Amsterdam	17	55	45	55	25	25	25
Berlin	16	61	55	55	25	25	25
Bledzow	8	45	35	35	25	25	25
Brussels	8	45	35	35	25	25	25
Bucharest	7	45	35	35	25	25	25
Copenhagen	13	55	45	55	25	25	25
Costa Del Sol	19	65	55	55	25	25	25
Edinburgh	7	45	35	35	25	25	25
Florence	11	55	45	55	25	25	25
Geneva	7	45	35	35	25	25	25
Helsinki	15	61	55	55	25	25	25
Istanbul	15	61	55	55	25	25	25
Kiev	15	61	55	55	25	25	25
Lisbon	24	73	61	61	25	25	25
London	9	45	35	35	25	25	25
Madrid	13	55	45	55	25	25	25
Munich	9	45	35	35	25	25	25
Nice	16	61	55	55	25	25	25
Prague	7	45	35	35	25	25	25
Rome	11	55	45	55	25	25	25
Sofia	15	61	55	55	25	25	25
Toronto	17	65	55	55	25	25	25
Vienna	9	45	35	35	25	25	25
Zurich	21	73	61	61	25	25	25
AFRICA							
Algiers	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Cario	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Conakry	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Dakar	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Harare	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Johannesburg	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Luanda	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Maputo	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Mauritius	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Nairobi	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Port Louis	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
Windhoek	14	55	45	55	25	25	25
LATIN AMERICA							
Buenos Aires	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Bogota	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Buenos Aires	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Caracas	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Chile	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Colombia	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Guatemala	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Havana	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Mexico City	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Montevideo	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Peru	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Santiago	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Santo Domingo	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Uruguay	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
Venezuela	23	73	61	61	25	25	25
NORTH AMERICA							
Anchorage	4	54	34	34	12	12	12
Akron	16	61	51	51	22	22	22
Albuquerque	21	73	61	61	25	25	25
Atlanta	21	73	61	61	25	25	25
Baltimore	21	73	61	61	25	25	25
Barbados	21	73	61	61	2		

SPORTS

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king to
ide for
midt

of Press International

BECHE, Florida — The Los Angeles and Philadelphia have discussed a trade that would bring National League's seven-time champion, Mike Schmidt, to the Dodgers for pitchers and as many as four years, an official of the said Thursday.

Official, who disclosed the news on the condition his name was not used, said the Phillies are asking for relief pitcher, catcher Jackie, and baseman Sid Bream.

They regarded minor-league

Ralph Bryant.

He will bring to an end his six-month search for a new manager. The transaction

is based on the powerful team the Dodgers want to

23, hit .300 at San Antonio Texas League with 31 d 86 RBI in 115 games his fourth season in pro-baseball.

Dodger players admitted about the negotiations.

They vice president, Al said Thursday that no was in the works, adding have not even discussed about any time." But on

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broadcaster, Ross Porter, players were working on a deal."

One miracle deal we've got that would really stagger us if we pull it off," said. "It's very difficult kind of things we're up to."

Players have tried desper-

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National League Gold

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